

Durant Reprieved

Still Protests Innocence.

San Quentin Prison, Nov. 11.—This has been a day of suppressed excitement in and about the penitentiary. The preparations for the execution of Durant had all been completed and the prison officials were in readiness to carry out the death sentence from which there seemed no further appeal. The man alone was hopeful that he might yet obtain a longer lease of life. He spent the greater part of the day in reading and had little to say to any one. At 5:30 p. m. the news that the supreme court had granted a reprieve was received at the prison in a message to Warden Hale from Chief Justice Beatty.

Capt. Edgar, who opened the dispatch in the absence of the warden, immediately wrote a note conveying the information to the condemned man. The message was sent to the death cell by a guard. Durant quietly read it and without any great display of emotion fell on his knees and prayed silently for several minutes.

Mrs. Durant, the mother of the prisoner, was a passenger on the 3:30 boat from San Francisco. When she reached the prison the news was told to her. She was cheerful on the way over, saying that she had put her faith in God and felt that he would not desert her.

On her arrival at the prison she was informed that her son had been spared and that she might see him later. "Thank God," said she. Then she went to a hotel for refreshments. At 7 p. m. she returned to the prison and was admitted to Capt. Edgar's office, where her boy was waiting to meet her.

The death veil was removed and Durant was brought down to the office and it will not again be placed over the prisoner until required by future developments in the case. Mrs. Durant remained with her son in close conversation for some time.

An Associated Press reporter was subsequently admitted to the prison of the case where Durant and his mother were seated on a sofa in each other's arms. Durant expressed a desire to make a statement to the Associated Press, and in the course of an interview, said:

"Naturally I was greatly elated at the news of the reprieve, although my first information, based on a telephone message, was not positive. Soon afterwards the news was confirmed. All I could do was to thank God."

The Modern Jew.

According to an article in London Truth the real rulers of Europe are the Jews. They not only control most of the wealth of the continental kingdoms, but a greater part of the press. In addition, they are of unseen but great weight in politics.

They have become, says the writer in Truth, "the pillars of society," and in the fact that they retain a strong racial feeling he sees a great danger. They cannot be expelled, but "no one could dream of persecuting them; though between persecuting them and being ruled by them there is a great difference; and ruled by them most unquestionably most countries are."

Very likely this statement is much exaggerated; but in any case there is no ground for fear. The Hebrew is by no means an undesirable element in the population of this country, at least. He is shrewd, enterprising and frugal, and where Jews are found in any number there commerce is flourishing. This, we think, is an undeniable fact.

If the Jews can do our business better than others, let them. There are things which the more imaginative Christian can do better than the practical Jew. Let him turn his hand where it can do the most.

As the New York Commercial Advertiser says in commenting on this same article in London Truth:

It is always well to remember that if there is any real danger from the racial feeling of the Jews, the most effective way of increasing that danger is to insist upon it. An insistence on the Jews as Jews will help to keep them from gaining national feeling, will help them to remain in a strong body by themselves. The only way to diminish their effectiveness as a people is to let them alone. Their effectiveness as individuals we do not desire to diminish. That would be a low-minded form of nihilism.

So far as it has come within our observation the Hebrew makes an exemplary citizen, and in his home life sets an example that the Christian would do honor to himself in following.—Columbia Register.

Free of Charge to Sufferers.

Cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a small bottle free of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. They do not ask you to buy before trying. This will show you the great merits of this truly wonderful remedy, and show you what can be accomplished by the regular size bottle. This is no experiment, and would be disastrous to the proprietors, did they not know it would invariably cure. Many of the best physicians are now using it in their practice with great results, and are relying on it in the most severe cases. It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

Disarm the Constables.

The telegraphic dispatches in reference to the killing of Mr. Turner in Spartanburg county by Constable Newbold do not give a very clear idea of the circumstances under which the homicide occurred.

One story is that Newbold shot twice, but whether both bullets took effect is not stated. But that makes little difference. One was enough. Another is that he fired to scare the mule, for what purpose we cannot imagine, and that the pistol in the left hand went off accidentally. However it may have happened it was a most deplorable occurrence, and a good citizen and an innocent man has lost his life for nothing.

If Newbold deliberately shot Turner, as one report has it, the extreme penalty of the law should be inflicted upon him. It is hard to believe, though, that he committed such a crime. Though he came to this state with the reputation of being a "bad man," he has conducted himself, generally, in a proper manner, and his conduct has not been such as to justify the reputation which preceded him.

We say, then, that it is hard to believe that he would deliberately murder an innocent man, but his failure to give himself up at once is a circumstance which will not tend to make the public at large believe him innocent, and one which is unexplainable in the conduct of an innocent man.

But we do not wish to prejudice the case. The court will have to decide upon his innocence or guilt. Nevertheless, there is a lesson to be drawn from this affair, which the governor and the legislature should seriously consider.

Admitting that the homicide was accidental, would it have occurred if the state did not doubly arm men with villainous and death-dealing pistols to enforce a particular law—the dispensary act?

Is the life of an upright, honest, industrious citizen of less value than barrels of contraband liquor?

It would seem so, judging from the action of the state. The whole machinery of the government seems directed to one particular purpose, and that is the enforcement of this law. We could understand why so much zeal and energy was shown in its behalf when it was one vast political machine, but now it is practically a machine of that power, and there is no reason why politicians should seek to enforce it more than any other law. True the beneficiaries of it might wish to do so, but they are few in number and, as a rule, have no great political influence.

Governor Ellerbe should take the pistols away from every constable at once. Let them do detective work; secure evidence and present it to the solicitor.

Or, if it is deemed necessary for a police officer of the kind to go armed, let positive instructions be given them never to shoot except in self-defense. Let it be further positively understood that any violation of these instructions will mean instant dismissal, and, if harm results, let the offender be turned all over to the courts for trial. Above let there be a clear, unmistakable and inviolable rule that in case of conviction there will be no executive interference.

It is time this killing of citizens for the sake of a little whiskey should stop. The people are becoming sick and tired of it and we mistake their sentiments and character if they submit to it much longer.—Register.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

The Chainless Columbia.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 26, 1897.

Mr. D. James Winn, Sumter, S. C.:

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 23rd inst., we realize that \$125 is something in advance over the regular Columbia price of \$75, but we are sure that when you have had an opportunity to examine one of these machines you will agree with us that it is worth its price. As a matter of fact the expense of manufacture of the Chainless Columbia is considerably greater than that of the other machines, the utmost care in getting out the parts being necessary. To give you an idea of the nicety of the work, we would state that one of our workmen volunteered the statement that he considered the gearing much finer work than that in Chronometer watches, in the assembling of which he had been employed for a number of years. The Chainless machines promise to be very popular, and we have already booked an enormous number of orders for them, despite the fact that they have been on the market only a short time. It has created a sensation over the country, which has been unequalled by anything of the kind. The first day that the Chainless machine was on exhibition in New York, the 21st, nearly 30,000 people visited the two stores of our Branch Houses and there examined the machine.

We have not yet issued our regular catalogue for the '93 line, but we shall send you very soon a preliminary catalogue which will give you cuts and description of the various new models. We are confident you will be pleased with the line.

Yours truly,
JOHN MANUFACTURING CO.

MADE IN MAINE.

Interesting Facts About the Genesis of Spools and Shoe Pegs.

"Oxford county, Me., turns out nearly all the spools on which the sewing thread of this country is wound," said a wholesale dealer in such articles to the writer. "The spools are made from white birch timber, and they are produced by the million in Oxford county. There are many other parts of western Maine, also, where the industry is important. There are numerous sawmills in that part of the state which are kept busy all the year round sawing white birch logs into strips 4 feet long and from 1 to 2 inches wide and of the same thickness. These strips are sent to the spool factories, where they are quickly worked into spools by the most ingenious labor saving machinery.

"The strips of white birch are fed into one machine, and they are not touched, in fact, are hardly seen again, until the spools, all finished for market except polishing, drop out by the bushel from another machine several rods away from where the strips started in. The spools get their gloss by being rapidly revolved in barrels turned by machinery, the polish resulting from the contact of the spools in the barrel.

"In the backwoods villages of Oxford county one sees scarcely any other industry but spoolmaking, and every person in the neighborhood is in some way interested in the business. The factories have been eating into the Maine birch forests for years, but there still seems to be enough of the timber left to feed the machinery for many years to come. Hundreds of thousands of feet of logs are cut and sawed into spool timber annually.

"Shoe peg factories are also an important branch of business once peculiar to Maine, although it has of late been followed to some extent in other eastern states and is spreading to the hard wood forests of northern Pennsylvania. Maple is used largely in the manufacture of shoe pegs, although white birch is used at some factories. Shoe pegs are sold by the bushel and are worth all the way from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, according to quality. More than \$150,000 was received by Maine shoe peg factories last year for goods.

"A curious and profitable business has grown up in the Maine woods near the sawmills in the utilizing of the immense quantities of sawdust by compression. Thousands of tons of this waste material are bought for a mere nothing and are pressed into compact blocks and bales, and in this form is finding a ready market for kindling and fuel in eastern cities."—Washington Star.

A TRIFLE TOO MUCH.

How an Old Dork's Sympathy Was Unfeeling Imposed Upon.

General Nichols of Louisiana commanded a brigade of infantry during the valley campaign in Virginia which so immortalized the name of Stonewall Jackson. In one of the three famous victories over Banks, Milroy and Shields, says the Nashville American, the Louisiana brigade bore a conspicuous part, and its gallant commander was carried from the field mortally wounded, as every one supposed, but good nursing and skillful surgery saved the life of the general. He left a leg and an arm on the battlefield and lost one of his eyes. He wears an artificial leg on one side of his body and an arm on the opposite. The pluck which enabled him to withstand these terrible wounds, and to which he is indebted for his life, perhaps, more than to any other cause, sticks to him yet, and he is one of the most jovial of men, enjoying a good joke as much as anybody. He tells this on himself:

When canvassing for governor, he was invited by a lady who knew of his loss of limbs to make her house his home, and he accepted. She ordered her manservant, who knew nothing of the general's misfortune, to see that he was comfortably put to bed. The dorky felt proud of the honor of serving a distinguished general and the next governor, and the general was inclined to be communicative, which delighted the negro very much and made him feel at home with his guest. When he took the general's arm off and laid it on the table, he commenced to express great sympathy, saying:

"It sho' is bad for a man to lose he arm dat erway! An de yankees done dis, did dey?"

When the general told him to take his leg off, the negro thought he was joking, but went at it in a businesslike way, though he was almost ready to shed tears of sympathy this time. Placing the leg on the table by the side of the arm and looking at the general, he said:

"Umph! Leg off on one side an arm off on t'other. Dat is too bad, to cut a man up in dat sort o' way."

The general saw the opportunity for a little fun had come, so, leaning his body forward, said:

"Come, now, take my head off."

But the negro was gone.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

LANDS WANTED.

PERSONS WITH LANDS FOR SALE are requested to put them in my hands for sale. I am in constant receipt of many letters of inquiry about lands from Northern and Western parties, that I may be able to effect sales for those who will give me accurate detailed descriptions of what they have. No charge will be made unless satisfactory sales are made. Descriptions must be such as can be guaranteed and must give:

No. of acres, location, character of land, proximity to railroads, cost of taxes, schools, churches and towns, kind of improvements. Communications strictly confidential when so desired.

JAMES G. GIBBES,
State Land Agent,
Columbia, S. C.

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not



get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects. Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

\$1 dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

First Books, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to:

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will be in my office in the Court House at Sumter from October 15th to December 31st, next, for the collection of taxes for the present fiscal year, and for collection of commutation road tax for 1898.

It is very important, for two reasons, that you should pay up earlier than usual. In the first place, my salary having been reduced twenty per cent by the last Legislature renders it impossible for me to employ my usual clerks, hence with the usual rush toward the last many will fail to get in. In the second place, the Auditor has never required heretofore that the tax books be turned over to him promptly for making up the penalty book. He has already notified me that on account of a change in the Law regulating the work of his office that he would be compelled to have the books as required by Law, so that I am compelled to close up on Dec. 31st.

N. B. In view of the above reasons don't put off till the last and then expect me to protect you. It will be impossible.

H. L. SCARBOROUGH,
Treasurer Sumter County.

Master's Sale.

The State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF SUMTER,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

PURSUANT to the judgments and orders of the Court aforesaid, severally made in the following entitled cases, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, before the Court House in the City of Sumter, County and State aforesaid, on the First Monday in December, next, 1897, (being the 6th day of said month) between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, I said day, the real estate in each case described, on the terms in each case specified:

Robert C. McFaddin, plaintiff, against John R. Cousar and others, Executors, W. F. B. Haynsworth, and B. P. Barron, Executors, and M. E. Muldrow, defendants.

That tract of land devised by T. Ross English by the 3d clause of his will to A. F. Cousar and T. B. Cousar as three hundred and twenty acres of land, lying near Pudding Swamp, once known as the Hancock land and bounded by lands of H. Harty, Theo. Tomlinson and Mrs. Nestlin.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year with interest thereon from the date of sale, until fully paid, secured by the bond of the purchaser and his mortgage of the premises sold.

Purchaser to pay for necessary papers and recording.

Mark Reynolds, plaintiff against Martha Keith, Kate Douglas, Malinda Brown, Rebecca Sanders, Sarah Gaddis, Wm. Singleton, William Singleton, Jr., Thomas Singleton, Kate Pickney, Ophelia Brown, Caesar Singleton, Jeff Singleton, Edward Singleton, Scipio Singleton, Henry Singleton, Benj. Singleton, Agnes Singleton, Rebecca Singleton, the last 12 named being children of Clarissa Singleton, deceased. Elizabeth Keith, Hannah Keith, Eliza Keith and Nellie Keith, (the last 4 named being children of Jefferson Keith, Jr. deceased), heirs at law and distributees of Jefferson Keith, the older, deceased.

All that parcel or tract of land with the buildings thereon, situate in the County and State aforesaid, containing twenty-five acres; bounded on Southwest by One Savannah Road; on North by land of Estate of Marcus Sumter, and East by land of Estate of Dr. M. Reynolds, and South by land of Essex Taylor; being the same tract conveyed to me by Dr. M. Reynolds by deed, recorded with plat in R. M. C. office, book "U. U." page 494.

Terms Cash. Purchaser to pay for necessary papers.

Robt. C. McFaddin, assignee, plaintiff, against Thos. E. Richardson, A. M. Richardson and others, defendants.

All that lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Sumter and State aforesaid and known as "Sawwood," containing seventy acres and bounded North by lands of James Caldwell, East by lands of Dr. M. S. Moore (the Charleston and Camden road dividing the same from the tract herein conveyed), South by lands now or formerly of D. B. McLaurin and West by lands of McLaurin and West by lands of McLaurin and Caldwell.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, payable annually till paid, secured by mortgage of the premises sold, with privilege to purchaser to pay more than one third, or the whole of the purchase money in cash as he may elect.

Purchaser to pay for necessary papers and recording.

W. H. INGRAM,
Master of Sumter County.

ANOTHER

Fair Week

In Sumter.

Monday, November 15,

—TO—

Saturday, November 20.

SAME PLACE,
SAME PRICES,
SAME BARGAINS,
AS THE FIRST ONE.
Unheard of Low Prices.

We take this means of informing you that in response to many requests we are going to hold another Bargain Fair for one week. Our Fair held in October was a big success in quantity of goods sold, low prices, satisfied buyers, etc., if not financially. With the present price of cotton, which seems to be trying to get under 5 cents, it is impossible for us to expect to dispose of our large stock at our usual profits. We have considered the question carefully, and have decided as follows: Having bought a very large stock in anticipation of a good crop and good prices, and these two necessary things not coming forth, it is better to sell what we have at an extremely low figure than to carry over till better times. We have therefore decided to comply with the requests of those who were not ready to buy last month, or had not sold cotton, and hold another Bargain Fair, with the same prices as the last one. Every one of our customers were pleased with the bargains they got. Persons not in the habit of dealing with us were delighted to find we had exactly what we advertised. We will be pleased to have you come to our second Fair and help make it a bigger success than the first, and at the same time buy what you need for winter use. Please remember that all goods are as advertised, or money refunded.

We will not take up much space with talk. You remember the last fair. Here are a few items for you to recall:

Dress Goods.

10 pieces 28 in Cashmere, worth 12½c, bargain fair price 9c
10 pieces 28 in Fancy Dress Goods worth 12½c, bargain fair price 10c
10 pieces 34 in Cashmere, worth 15c, bargain fair price 12½c
8 pieces 36 in Fancy Dress Goods worth 20c, bargain fair price 14½c
7 pieces 28 in all wool Flannel Suitings, worth 20c, bargain fair price 15c
8 pieces 36 in Henrietta, worth 25c, bargain fair price 18c
10 pieces 36 in Henrietta, worth 30c, bargain fair price 23c
7 pieces 36 in Dress Flannels, worth 30c, bargain fair price 23½c
3 pieces 38 in Plaid Dress Goods, worth 35c, bargain fair price 26c
2 pieces 36 in Navy Blue Serge, worth 30c, bargain fair price 23½c
2 pieces 38 in Navy Blue Serge, worth 35c, bargain fair price 27½c
All of our finer quality Dress Goods and Black Goods cut in same proportion.

Ready-made Skirts.

Black Fancy Worsted Skirts 98c
\$2.25 black Brilliantine Skirts, plain and figured 1.99
\$2.25 Black and Blue Serge Skirts, 1.99.

Capes.

\$1 capes, fur trimmed, bargain fair price 87c.
\$1.50 capes, fur trimmed, bargain fair price 1.32.
\$2.25 beaded capes, fur-trimmed, bargain fair price 1.87.
\$4.50 plush capes, fur-trimmed, bargain fair price 2.69.
\$3.25 tan capes, bargain fair price 2.49.
\$4.50 tan capes, bargain fair price \$3.75.
Our \$5 beauties in black, green and tan, bargain fair price \$3.99.

Blankets.

10 4 white double Blankets 49c.
18 pr 10 4 \$2.50 Blankets 1.99
12 pair 11 4 3.50 Blankets 2.69.
Just a few 11 4 wool Blankets, price 3.00 at 2.37.
An all wool 10 4 Blanket, price 4.00, bargain price 3.33.
11 4 all wool 4 50 Blanket bargain fair price 3.77.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

The biggest bargains ever known. We have some sizes in Men's Suits that we sold at the last Bargain Fair, and we will sell the balance at the same prices. Children's and Boy's Suits, odd sizes left from previous sale will suffer another cut, bringing them within the reach of all.

HATS.

That lot of sample hats have arrived. You can get your choice next week of \$1.50, 1.25 and 1.00 Hats.

For 50c—Match them anywhere if you can.

Ladies' Linen Collars 6c. Cuffs 10c, a pair.
Men's Linen Collars 4c. Cuffs 10c, a pair.
We will give a special price on each and every article bought in our Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Notions, Domestic, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Furnishing, Grocery, Hardware or Grocery Departments.

J. RYTENBERG & SONS,

Notice—As every article will be figured down to the very closest penny that we can afford to sell at, no cards will be punched and no premiums given. Your premium will be in the bargain you buy.